Strikes of doctors

1443. MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that doctors of premier medical institutions have lately adopted going for frequent strikes;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) In so far as Central Government Hospitals are concerned, there have been no instance in the recent past of doctors going on strike.

Deaths due to Malaria, filaria and dengue

†1444. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons died of malaria, filaria and dengue in the year 2005, 2006 and 2007 in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that no success has been achieved in controlling malaria despite spending crores of rupees by National Malaria Research Institute; and

(c) if so, the details of the measures being taken by Government to make this Institute useful?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) There is no mortality due to Lymphatic Filariasis (filaria). In respect of Malaria and Dengue, as per reports received from the States, the number of persons died since 2005 is as below:

Year	Reported deaths due to Malaria	Reported deaths due to Dengue
2005	963	157
2006	1487	184
2007 (upto 12.8.2007)	1335	18

(b) and (c) No, Sir. There is a success in controlling the malaria. National Institute of Malaria Research (NIMR) is podviding technical support to National Programme through operational research, monitoring of activities of National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) and training programmes. Over the years, NIMR has undertaken studies on epidemiology, various aspects of vector biology, susceptibility status of vector species to the insecticides being used for

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

indoor residual spraying, therapeutic efficacy of antimalarials against *Plasmodium Falciparum* and *P. vivax* and demonstration of bioenvironmental methods or alternative methods such as insecticide – treated nets for control of malaria and other vector born disease. Other important activities included clinical trials of antimalarial drugs, evaluation of rapid diagnostic kits, new insecticides, larvicides and repellents, and health impact assessment of development projects. NIMR has immensely contributed in the development of human resources by imparting training to health professionals and non health sectors as well as development of health education materials. Various technologies have been transferred to the national programme, such as bioenvironmental methods of malaria control; treated nets; use of pyrethroids for indoor residual spraying; biolarvicides, larvivorous fishes and expended polystyrene breads for larval control; artemisinin-based combination therapy for treatment of malaria; use of rapid diagnostic tests; etc.

Reverse trend on AIIMS

1445. MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the primary objective of setting up a prestigious institute like AIIMS;

(b) whether it is a fact that it was meant to be a referral hospital and not an extension of primary health services for North India; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that senior faculty from Harvard and other prestigious institutions of the world were among the faculty of AIIMS and the reasons for the reverse trend now?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (c) The All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) was set up through an Act of Parliament, with the object of developing patterns of teaching in UG/PG medical education, so as to demonstrate a high standard of medical education to all other medical college institutions in India. In order to fulfil these objectives, the Institute is engaged in medical education, research and clinical care. Although AIIMS is meant to fulfil the aforesaid objectives, according to AIIMS, they are providing primary health care also to the patients coming from all over the country who seeks to get treated at AIIMS. The yearly attrition rate of doctors in AIIMS is 5.5% which is not high. Some of the faculty members go abroad for prestigious assignments, Which is normally expected considering the stature of the Institute.

Success of population control measures

†1446. SHRI SURENDRA LATH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of programmes being run in various States of the country to control the increasing population;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.